

* NOTICES *

JPO and NCIPI are not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.**** shows the word which can not be translated.
3. In the drawings, any words are not translated.

Bibliography

(19) [Publication country] Japan Patent Office (JP)
(12) [Kind of official gazette] Open patent official report (A)
(11) [Publication No.] JP,2001-280258,A (P2001-280258A)
(43) [Date of Publication] October 10, Heisei 13 (2001. 10.10)
(54) [Title of the Invention] A frozen system control station and an approach
(51) [The 7th edition of International Patent Classification]

F04B 49/06 341
F25B 1/00 371

[FI]

F04B 49/06 341 E
F25B 1/00 371 M

[Request for Examination] Un-asking.

[The number of claims] 4

[Mode of Application] OL

[Number of Pages] 8

(21) [Application number] Application for patent 2000-99656 (P2000-99656)

(22) [Filing date] March 31, Heisei 12 (2000. 3.31)

(71) [Applicant]

[Identification Number] 000002325

[Name] Seiko Instruments, Inc.

[Address] 1-8, Nakase, Mihamachi, Chiba-shi, Chiba-ken

(72) [Inventor(s)]

[Name] Shimada **

[Address] 4-3-1, Yashiki, Narashino-shi, Chiba-ken Inside of SEIKO energy machine incorporated company

(74) [Attorney]

[Identification Number] 100105201

[Patent Attorney]

[Name] Shiina Masatoshi

[Theme code (reference)]

3H045

[F term (reference)]

3H045 AA05 AA09 AA12 AA27 BA19 BA28 CA21 CA24 CA29 DA05 DA48 EA38

[Translation done.]

*** NOTICES ***

JPO and NCIPI are not responsible for any

damages caused by the use of this translation.

1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
2. **** shows the word which can not be translated.
3. In the drawings, any words are not translated.

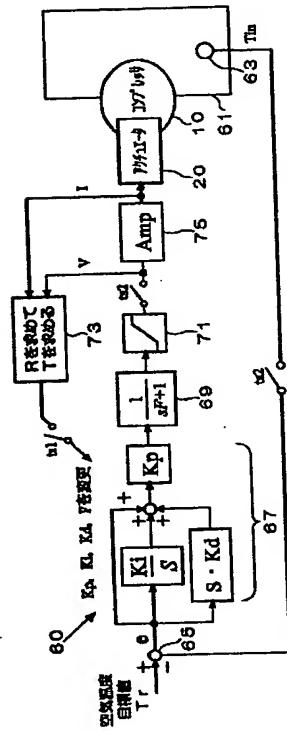
Epitome

(57) [Abstract]

[Technical problem] A control system is stabilized also by temperature fluctuation and a frozen system control station and an approach excellent in the fast response are offered.

[Means for Solution] The drive winding 51 which drives a bulb 41 is one apparatus in many cases, and the resistance R of a drive winding 51 increases it to the hydraulic-drive actuator 20 with the rise of temperature T . Therefore, if driver voltage V and Current I are detectable, based on an equivalence electrical circuit model, resistance R can be computed and can presume temperature T based on resistance R . Then, if the consistency rho and the viscous friction multiplier c are beforehand modeled as a function of temperature, the control corresponding to each estimate will be attained.

[Translation done.]



[Translation done.]

*** NOTICES ***

JPO and NCIPI are not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
2. **** shows the word which can not be translated.
3. In the drawings, any words are not translated.

CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The frozen system control station characterized by providing the following. The variable-capacity mold gas compressor which can perform the capacity adjustable by carrying out adjustable [of the amount of currents passed to a drive winding] A temperature detection means to detect an indoor air temperature cooled by this variable-capacity mold gas compressor A deflection calculation means to output deflection for the air temperature detected with this temperature detection means as compared with temperature desired value The control means which calculates a controlled variable based on the deflection outputted from this deflection calculation means, and is outputted to said drive winding by making this controlled variable into an electrical signal, An electrical-potential-difference detection means to detect the electrical potential difference of said electrical signal outputted from this control means, A drive winding temperature operation means to calculate the temperature of said drive winding based on the electrical potential difference detected with a current detection means to detect the amount of currents which flows said drive winding, and the amount of currents detected with this current detection means and said electrical-potential-difference detection means, The control parameter and drive winding temperature relational data which data-ized relation of said control parameter which acquired beforehand the relation between the control parameter of said control means, and the temperature of said drive winding, and was suitable for the temperature of this drive winding, A preservation means by which this control parameter and drive winding temperature relational data are saved, A control-parameter selection means to choose said control parameter from the control parameter and drive winding temperature relational data saved for said preservation means based on the temperature of said drive winding calculated with said drive winding temperature operation means, A control-parameter modification means to change said control parameter into the value chosen with said control-parameter selection means

[Claim 2] The frozen system control station characterized by providing the following. The variable-capacity mold gas compressor which can perform the capacity adjustable by carrying out adjustable [of the amount of currents passed to a drive winding] A temperature detection means to detect an indoor air temperature cooled by this variable-capacity mold gas compressor A deflection calculation means to output deflection for the air temperature detected with this temperature detection means as compared with temperature desired value The control means which calculates a controlled variable based on the deflection outputted from this deflection calculation means, and is outputted to said drive winding by making this controlled variable into an electrical signal, An electrical-potential-difference detection means to detect the electrical potential difference of said electrical signal outputted from this control means, A drive winding temperature operation means to calculate the temperature of said drive winding based on the electrical potential difference detected with a current detection means to detect the amount of currents which flows said drive winding, and the amount of currents detected with this current detection means and said electrical-potential-difference detection means, The table on which the relation of the ambient temperature of the temperature of said drive winding, said amount of currents, and said variable-capacity mold gas compressor was beforehand acquired, and this relation was saved, The relation between the control parameter of said control means and the ambient temperature of said variable-capacity mold gas compressor is acquired beforehand. The control parameter and variable-capacity mold gas-compressor ambient-temperature relational data which data-ized relation of said control parameter suitable for the ambient temperature and this ambient temperature of this variable-capacity mold gas compressor, and saved it, A variable-capacity mold gas-compressor ambient-temperature operation means to calculate the ambient temperature of said variable-capacity mold gas compressor from the temperature of said drive winding calculated with the amount of currents detected with said current detection means, and said drive winding temperature operation means, A control-parameter selection means to choose said control parameter from said control parameter and variable-capacity mold gas-compressor ambient-temperature relational data based on the ambient temperature of said variable-capacity mold gas compressor calculated with this variable-capacity mold gas-compressor ambient-temperature operation means, A control-parameter modification means to change said control parameter into the value chosen with said control-parameter selection means

[Claim 3] The temperature detection in said temperature detection means, calculation of the deflection by said deflection calculation means, The operation of the controlled variable by said control means and the output to said drive winding of this controlled variable are updated with the 1st period. The electrical-potential-difference detection in said electrical-potential-difference detection means, the current detection in said

current detection means, The temperature operation of said drive winding by said drive winding temperature operation means, selection of said control parameter by said control-parameter selection means, Modification of the parameter value by said control-parameter modification means and/or the ambient-temperature operation of said variable-capacity mold gas compressor by said variable-capacity mold gas-compressor ambient-temperature operation means are a frozen system control station according to claim 1 or 2 characterized by being updated with the 2nd period.

[Claim 4] In the refrigeration system using the variable-capacity mold gas compressor which can perform the capacity adjustable by carrying out adjustable [of the amount of currents passed to a drive winding] A temperature detection means detects an indoor air temperature cooled by this variable-capacity mold gas compressor. As compared with temperature desired value, deflection is outputted for the air temperature detected with this temperature detection means. Calculate a controlled variable by the control means based on this deflection, and it outputs to said drive winding by making this controlled variable into an electrical signal. An electrical-potential-difference detection means detects the electrical potential difference of this signal. An electrical-potential-difference detection means detects the amount of currents which flows said drive winding. The temperature of said drive winding is calculated based on the electrical potential difference detected with the amount of currents detected with this current detection means, and said electrical-potential-difference detection means. The relation between the control parameter of said control means and the temperature of said drive winding is acquired beforehand. Relation of said control parameter suitable for the temperature of this drive winding is data-ized. The frozen system control approach characterized by changing into the value which these data are saved [value], and said control parameter was chosen [value] from said data saved based on the temperature of said drive winding, and had said control parameter chosen.

[Translation done.]

* NOTICES *

JPO and NCIPI are not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
2. **** shows the word which can not be translated.
3. In the drawings, any words are not translated.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] With respect to a frozen system control station and an approach, a control system is stabilized by especially this invention also by temperature fluctuation, and it relates to a frozen system control station and an approach excellent in the fast response.

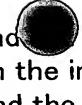
[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] The sectional view of the variable-capacity mold gas compressor 10 is shown in drawing 4, and the A-A view line sectional view in drawing 4 is shown in drawing 5. The variable-capacity mold gas compressor 10 is carried in an automobile, and it is used as the temperature T_{in} of the vehicle interior of a room of an automobile is controlled by changing the quantity of state of the refrigerant gas passed in the evaporator which was connected to the inhalation opening 1 of this variable-capacity mold gas compressor 10, and which is not illustrated to the target temperature T_r . The cylinder 3 is fastened between the front head 5 and the rear side block 7. In the cylinder 3, Rota 9 is arranged pivotable.

[0003] Rota 9 is transfixed to the revolving shaft 11. The rotation drive of the revolving shaft 11 is carried out with an engine. The vane slot 13 is formed in the direction of a path, and the periphery of Rota 9 is equipped with the vane 15 possible [sliding] in the vane slot 13. And a vane 15 is energized by the wall of a cylinder 3 with a centrifugal force and the oil pressure of vane slot 13 pars basilaris ossis occipitalis at the time of rotation of Rota 9.

[0004] the inside of a cylinder 3 -- Rota 9 and vanes 15 and 15 -- it is divided into two or more areole by .. these areole -- compression space 17 and 17 -- it is called .. and size change of the volume is repeated by

rotation of Rota 9.

[0005] And in this way, Rota 9 rotates and it is compression space 17 and  If the volume changes, the inhalation of air of the low voltage refrigerant gas will be carried out from the inhalation opening 1 by the volume change, and it will compress. A case 19 is fixed to a cylinder 3 and the peripheral edge section of the rear side block 7, and the regurgitation room 21 is formed in the interior of this case 19.

[0006] The high-pressure refrigerant gas compressed by compression space 17 is sent to the regurgitation room 21 through the regurgitation port 23 and a discharge valve 25. And a refrigerant gas is sent to the condenser which is not illustrated through a delivery 27 from the regurgitation room 21.

[0007] This variable-capacity mold gas compressor 10 is equipped with the hydraulic-drive actuator 20. Whenever [vehicle room air temperature], by Tin, a good modulation knot is possible for the hydraulic-drive actuator 20, and it has come the discharging volume of a refrigerant gas. The example of 1 configuration of the hydraulic-drive actuator 20 is shown in drawing 6.

[0008] A bulb 41 is moved by the plunger 43 in drawing 6. It penetrated to the oil pressure control room 45, and by change of the movement magnitude, adjustable is possible for a bulb 41 and it has come the volume in the oil pressure control room 45.

[0009] The drive shaft 47 is built in the right end section of the oil pressure control room 45 free [migration]. Notching 48 is formed in the predetermined location of the drive shaft 47, and this notching 48 lets the pin 49 pass free [rocking]. A high-pressure oil is supplied to the oil pressure control room 45 by closing motion of a bulb 41.

[0010] And this oil serves as low voltage by leaking the clearance around the drive shaft 47, and is discharged from the method of drawing Nakamigi. The inside of the oil pressure control room 45 serves as a medium-voltage pressure, and this pressure is determined here from the difference of the oil flow Q 2 left from the clearance the inflow Q1 of the oil mainly produced by closing motion of a bulb 41, and around the drive shaft 47.

[0011] A plunger 43 is attracted according to the electromagnetic force generated by a current being passed by the drive winding 51, and is moved to the method of the right. A spring 53 is arranged in the left end of a plunger 43, the electromagnetic force of a drive winding 51 is resisted, and the plunger 43 is lengthened to the left. Moreover, the spring 55 was arranged in the right end of the drive shaft 47, and the drive shaft 47 is pushed on the left.

[0012] The control strip 29 is arranged so that it may face in the front head 5 at the flank of a cylinder 3. Notching 29a is given to the control strip 29 at two places. This notching 29a makes between the inhalatoriums 31 which lead to the interior and the inhalation opening 1 of a cylinder 3 open for free passage. Compression space 17 is formed in the space closed on the other hand by the wall and vane 15 of a part and a cylinder 3 without notching of a control strip 29.

[0013] If the RRC of the control strip 29 is carried out, when notching 29a rotated rightward, the location in which compression space 17 is formed will also be moved to right-hand side, and the capacity of the compression space 17 at this time will also become small. Thus, discharging volume can be adjusted by rotating a control strip 29.

[0014] The end of a pin 49 is fixed to a control strip 29, and rotation of a control strip 29 is performed by the drive shaft 47 through a pin 49. An oil is poured into the oil pressure control room 45 from the regurgitation room 21 by carrying out opening accommodation of the bulb 41, and the translatory movement of the drive shaft 47 is carried out with the oil pressure at this time.

[0015] And this translatory movement is changed into rotation through a pin 49, and a control strip 29 is rotated. The injection rate of an oil can be changed by changing the opening of a bulb 41. A change of this opening is made by changing the duty ratio shown in drawing 7. This duty ratio is impressed to a drive winding 51 as a voltage signal (average electrical potential difference V).

[0016] A duty ratio takes 0 - 100% of value by the signal equivalent to the average output voltage at the time of making the maximum electrical potential difference of a drive circuit into 100%. A duty ratio will direct average output voltage in accordance with the ratio of the ON time amount / period of switching, when the drive circuit to be used is an PWM inverter circuit, and when the linear amplifying circuit is used for the drive circuit, in accordance with the ratio of instant output voltage / maximum output electrical potential difference, a drive circuit outputs instant output voltage as a result. Here, since it is in charge of the function that both are the same, it both bundles up and is called the average electrical potential difference V.

[0017] A control strip 29 rotates on the basis of balance with elastic force with a spring 55 according to the differential pressure of the control pressure PC in the oil pressure control room 45, and the pressure PS in an inhalatorium 31. The flow Q of the oil which flows a bulb 41 here is determined by $x(\text{multiplier } c) (\text{opening area } S) x \sqrt{2x \text{ differential pressure } dP / \text{ whenever } [\text{oiltight / rho }]}$.

[0018]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] However, temperature dependence of rho is [whenever / oiltight] high. Moreover, it depends for the viscous friction multiplier c of the drive shaft 47 on the temperature of an oil greatly. In this case, the dynamic characteristics of the hydraulic-drive actuator 20 is changed sharply.

[0019] On the other hand, a temperature sensor may be unable to be formed in the hydraulic-drive actuator 20, or the sensor which detects the location or rate of the drive shaft 47 may necessarily be unable to be formed in it. In such a case, controllability ability is not stabilized by the system driven with the hydraulic-drive actuator 20, but it is possible to become unstable occasionally.

[0020] This invention was made in view of such a conventional technical problem, a control system is stabilized also by temperature fluctuation, and it aims at offering a frozen system control station and an approach excellent in the fast response.

[0021]

[Means for Solving the Problem] For this reason, the variable-capacity mold gas compressor which can perform the capacity adjustable because this invention carries out adjustable [of the amount of currents passed to a drive winding], A temperature detection means to detect an indoor air temperature cooled by this variable-capacity mold gas compressor, A deflection calculation means to output deflection for the air temperature detected with this temperature detection means as compared with temperature desired value, The control means which calculates a controlled variable based on the deflection outputted from this deflection calculation means, and is outputted to said drive winding by making this controlled variable into an electrical signal, An electrical-potential-difference detection means to detect the electrical potential difference of said electrical signal outputted from this control means, A drive winding temperature operation means to calculate the temperature of said drive winding based on the electrical potential difference detected with a current detection means to detect the amount of currents which flows said drive winding, and the amount of currents detected with this current detection means and said electrical-potential-difference detection means, The control parameter and drive winding temperature relational data which data-ized relation of said control parameter which acquired beforehand the relation between the control parameter of said control means, and the temperature of said drive winding, and was suitable for the temperature of this drive winding, A preservation means by which this control parameter and drive winding temperature relational data are saved, A control-parameter selection means to choose said control parameter from the control parameter and drive winding temperature relational data saved for said preservation means based on the temperature of said drive winding calculated with said drive winding temperature operation means, A control-parameter modification means to change said control parameter into the value chosen with said control-parameter selection means was had and constituted.

[0022] A variable-capacity mold gas compressor can perform the capacity adjustable by carrying out adjustable [of the amount of currents passed to a drive winding]. With a temperature detection means, an indoor air temperature cooled by the variable-capacity mold gas compressor is detectable. With a deflection calculation means, deflection is outputted for the air temperature detected with the temperature detection means as compared with temperature desired value.

[0023] In a control means, a controlled variable is calculated based on the deflection outputted from the deflection calculation means, and it outputs to a drive winding by making the controlled variable of a parenthesis into an electrical signal. With an electrical-potential-difference detection means, the electrical potential difference of the electrical signal outputted from the control means is detected. On the other hand, with a current detection means, the amount of currents which flows a drive winding is detected.

[0024] With a drive winding temperature operation means, the temperature of a drive winding is calculated based on the electrical potential difference detected with the amount of currents and electrical-potential-difference detection means which were detected with the current detection means. The temperature count in this case is processed based on the temperature dependence type of resistance. And the relation between the control parameter of a control means and the temperature of a drive winding is acquired beforehand, and the control parameter and drive winding temperature relational data which data-ized relation of the control parameter suitable for the temperature of this drive winding are created.

[0025] When the temperature of a drive winding rises, the temperature of an oil also rises. At this time, rho and the viscous friction multiplier c are changed whenever [oiltight], and the capacity adjustable of a variable-capacity mold gas compressor is no longer performed with a sufficient precision.

[0026] For this reason, suppose that the optimal control parameter is matched and data-ized for every temperature of a drive winding. In every temperature of a drive winding, you may match for every break and phase gradually, and a temperature requirement may be continuously matched with each parameter. This control parameter and drive winding temperature relational data are saved for a preservation means.

[0027] With a control-parameter selection means, a control parameter is chosen from the control parameter and drive winding temperature relational data saved for the preservation means based on the temperature of the drive winding calculated with the drive winding temperature operation means. A control parameter is changed into the value chosen with the control-parameter selection means with a control-parameter modification means.

[0028] An un-**** frozen system control station is realizable for a temperature change by presuming drive winding temperature, without adding a special sensor, and changing the control parameter of a control system by the above, based on this presumed temperature information. For this reason, this control is excellent in stability and a fast response.

[0029] Moreover, the variable-capacity mold gas compressor which can perform the capacity adjustable because this invention carries out adjustable [of the amount of currents passed to a drive winding], A temperature detection means to detect an indoor air temperature cooled by this variable-capacity mold gas compressor, A deflection calculation means to output deflection for the air temperature detected with this temperature detection means as compared with temperature desired value, The control means which calculates a controlled variable based on the deflection outputted from this deflection calculation means, and is outputted to said drive winding by making this controlled variable into an electrical signal, An electrical-potential-difference detection means to detect the electrical potential difference of said electrical signal outputted from this control means, A drive winding temperature operation means to calculate the temperature of said drive winding based on the electrical potential difference detected with a current detection means to detect the amount of currents which flows said drive winding, and the amount of currents detected with this current detection means and said electrical-potential-difference detection means, The table on which the relation of the ambient temperature of the temperature of said drive winding, said amount of currents, and said variable-capacity mold gas compressor was beforehand acquired, and this relation was saved, The relation between the control parameter of said control means and the ambient temperature of said variable-capacity mold gas compressor is acquired beforehand. The control parameter and variable-capacity mold gas-compressor ambient-temperature relational data which data-ized relation of said control parameter suitable for the ambient temperature and this ambient temperature of this variable-capacity mold gas compressor, and saved it, A variable-capacity mold gas-compressor ambient-temperature operation means to calculate the ambient temperature of said variable-capacity mold gas compressor from the temperature of said drive winding calculated with the amount of currents detected with said current detection means, and said drive winding temperature operation means, A control-parameter selection means to choose said control parameter from said control parameter and variable-capacity mold gas-compressor ambient-temperature relational data based on the ambient temperature of said variable-capacity mold gas compressor calculated with this variable-capacity mold gas-compressor ambient-temperature operation means, A control-parameter modification means to change said control parameter into the value chosen with said control-parameter selection means was had and constituted.

[0030] With a drive winding temperature operation means, the temperature of a drive winding is calculated based on the electrical potential difference detected with the amount of currents and electrical-potential-difference detection means which were detected with the current detection means. And the relation of the ambient temperature of the temperature of a drive winding, the amount of currents, and a variable-capacity mold gas compressor is acquired beforehand, and this relation is saved as a table.

[0031] Moreover, the relation between the control parameter of a control means and the ambient temperature of a variable-capacity mold gas compressor is acquired beforehand, relation of the control parameter suitable for the ambient temperature and this ambient temperature of this variable-capacity mold gas compressor is data-ized, and it saves as a control parameter and variable-capacity mold gas-compressor ambient-temperature relational data.

[0032] With a variable-capacity mold gas-compressor ambient-temperature operation means, the ambient temperature of a variable-capacity mold gas compressor is calculated from the temperature of the drive winding calculated with the amount of currents and drive winding temperature operation means which were detected with the current detection means.

[0033] With a control-parameter selection means, a control parameter is chosen from a control parameter and variable-capacity mold gas-compressor ambient-temperature relational data based on the ambient temperature of the variable-capacity mold gas compressor calculated with the variable-capacity mold gas-compressor ambient-temperature operation means.

[0034] That is, it differs in claim 1, and at the temperature of a drive winding, there is nothing and the control parameter made to correspond to this ambient temperature is chosen using the ambient temperature of a variable-capacity mold gas compressor.

[0035] By this, a much more good control parameter can be chosen using the temperature in the circumference of a path of the ~~which~~ which is the easiest to be influenced by ~~the~~ temperature change.

[0036] Furthermore, temperature detection [in / in this invention / said temperature detection means], calculation of the deflection by said deflection calculation means, The operation of the controlled variable by said control means and the output to said drive winding of this controlled variable are updated with the 1st period. The electrical-potential-difference detection in said electrical-potential-difference detection means, the current detection in said current detection means, The temperature operation of said drive winding by said drive winding temperature operation means, selection of said control parameter by said control-parameter selection means, It is characterized by updating modification of the parameter value by said control-parameter modification means, and/or the ambient-temperature operation of said variable-capacity mold gas compressor by said variable-capacity mold gas-compressor ambient-temperature operation means with the 2nd period.

[0037] Although the 1st period and 2nd period may be synchronized, you may make it differ. When it is made to synchronize, control becomes easy, and when it is made to differ, efficient control can be performed by using the opening of the operation time etc.

[0038] Furthermore, it sets to the refrigeration system using the variable-capacity mold gas compressor which can perform the capacity adjustable by carrying out adjustable [of the amount of currents which this invention is the control approach of a refrigeration system, and is passed to a drive winding]. A temperature detection means detects an indoor air temperature cooled by this variable-capacity mold gas compressor. As compared with temperature desired value, deflection is outputted for the air temperature detected with this temperature detection means. Calculate a controlled variable by the control means based on this deflection, and it outputs to said drive winding by making this controlled variable into an electrical signal. An electrical-potential-difference detection means detects the electrical potential difference of this electrical signal, and a current detection means detects the amount of currents which flows said drive winding. The temperature of said drive winding is calculated based on the electrical potential difference detected with the amount of currents detected with this current detection means, and said electrical-potential-difference detection means. The relation between the control parameter of said control means and the temperature of said drive winding is acquired beforehand. It is characterized by changing into the value which relation of said control parameter suitable for the temperature of this drive winding is data-ized [value], these data are saved [value], and said control parameter was chosen [value] from said data saved based on the temperature of said drive winding, and had said control parameter chosen.

[0039] [Embodiment of the Invention] Hereafter, the 1st operation gestalt of this invention is explained. The block diagram of the 1st operation gestalt of this invention is shown in drawing 1. In addition, the same sign is attached about the thing of the same element as drawing 4 – drawing 7, and explanation is omitted. [0040] In drawing 1, the variable-capacity mold gas compressor 10 is arranged in controlling the temperature T_{in} in the vehicle room 61 of an automobile. Temperature T_{in} is detected by the air temperature sensor 63. This detected temperature T_{in} is compared with the target temperature T_r by the deflection calculation machine 65, and deflection e is outputted.

[0041] This deflection e is inputted into a controller 60. The controller 60 consists of the PID-control section 67, a low pass filter 69, and a saturation unit 71. The PID-control section 67 has the control parameter of the integral gain K_i , rate-gain K_d , and proportional gain K_p .

[0042] Moreover, the low pass filter 69 has the filter constant F . The signal outputted from the saturation unit 71 is duty ratio, and this average electrical potential difference V is inputted into the drive winding temperature operation part 73.

[0043] Duty ratio is amplified with amplifier 75 and outputted to a drive winding 51. From the output of amplifier 75, the current which flows to a drive winding 51 is detected, and it is inputted into the drive winding temperature operation part 73.

[0044] In the drive winding temperature operation part 73, the temperature of a drive winding 51 calculates and the control parameters K_i , K_d , K_p , and F of the controller 60 suitable for this temperature are chosen. And the control parameter of a controller 60 is changed by the selected result.

[0045] Next, actuation of the 1st operation gestalt of this invention is explained. The drive winding 51 which drives a bulb 41 is one apparatus in many cases, and the resistance R of a drive winding 51 increases it to the hydraulic-drive actuator 20 with the rise of temperature T . Therefore, if driver voltage V and Current I are detectable, based on an equivalence electrical circuit model, resistance R can be computed and can presume temperature T based on resistance R . Then, if the consistency ρ and the viscous friction multiplier c are beforehand modeled as a function of temperature, the control corresponding to each estimate will be attained.

[0046] Hereafter, a detail is explained. When driver voltage has been obtained by switching circuits, such as

PWM control, the average electrical-potential-difference value V is computed. The average electrical potential difference V of duty ratio is called V or by supply voltage (for example, 12 v) \times duty ratio / 100 [%]. The average electrical potential difference V of a drive winding 51 has Current I and several 1 relation which flow to a drive winding 51.

[0047]

[Equation 1] $V=RI+LdI/dt+KsVi$ [0048] The wirewound resistor of a drive winding 51 and L are accompanied by R here, a self-induction inductance and Ks are accompanied on the passing speed of a plunger 43, and the induced voltage constant to produce and Vi are induced voltage.

[0049] Current change compares with electrical-time-constant $te=L/R$ now, and it is the induced voltage constant Ks when late. It is small, or when the passing speed of a plunger 43 is small, the 2nd term of several 1 and the 3rd term can be omitted, and the average electrical potential difference V of a drive winding 51 becomes the relation of Current I and $V=RI$ which flow to a drive winding 51. On the other hand, a wirewound resistor R has several 2 relation to temperature T .

[0050]

[Equation 2] $R=R0(1+\alpha T)$

[0051] $R0$ is [a forward multiplier and T of a reference value (low temperature) and α] "temperature-reference temperature" here. From this, temperature T is searched for like several 3.

[0052]

[Equation 3]

$T=(R/R0-1)/\alpha=(V / (I-R0) -1)/\alpha$ [0053] A T value is updated by repeating this for t every fixed time amount. By this, the temperature T of the variable-capacity mold gas compressor 10 in which bulb 41 the very thing is attached is known, and the heat exchange effectiveness of the variable-capacity mold gas compressor 10 can be presumed.

[0054] As shown in drawing 2, temperature T is divided into n fields for every temperature requirement. And the control law 1 over each of this temperature field, a control law 2, --, a control law n are prepared. Each control law is experimentally computed beforehand so that it may become the control which can suppress the effect of rho or the viscous friction multiplier c to the minimum whenever [different oiltight / for every temperature requirement], and it saves the optimal correspondence relation to the computer.

[0055] And temperature T is searched for using several 3 for every fixed time amount, and the control law equivalent to a corresponding field is searched for. According to the control law searched for, the control parameter (the integral gain Ki , rate-gain Kd , proportional gain Kp , the filter constant F) of a controller 60 is changed. Then, this control law is carried out. A control law will also be changed if a temperature field changes to the next field.

[0056] Since the variable-capacity mold gas compressor 10 is one of the elements used as the nucleus of a refrigeration system, the temperature T of the variable-capacity mold gas compressor 10 influences actuation of a refrigeration system. For this reason, the calculation temperature T can be used for the state estimation of a system, consequently efficient frozen system behavior becomes possible.

[0057] Actuation of a bulb 41 is not based on temperature fluctuation, but is stable with the above. Vehicle indoor control of an un-**** automobile can be carried out to a temperature change by presuming the temperature of a drive winding 51, without adding a special sensor, and changing the control parameter of a controller 60 based on this presumed temperature information. This control is excellent in stability and a fast response.

[0058] Moreover, although explained with the 1st operation gestalt of this invention that temperature T was divided into n fields for every temperature requirement, it is also possible to make n into infinity and to associate temperature T and a control law as a continuous function.

[0059] That is, a control law is searched for as a function accompanied by temperature, and is changed. For example, in the case of a PID-control rule, $u=Kp*(e)+Ki*(\text{integral } e) +Kd*(\text{differential } e)$ is often used, but the integral gain Ki , rate-gain Kd , and proportional gain Kp are made to update serially as a function of T .

[0060] In addition, the configuration of the 1st operation gestalt of this invention is realizable with a computer system. under the present circumstances, the updating period $ts1$ and the control operation period $ts2$ of temperature T may be the same, or may differ from each other.

[0061] Next, the 2nd operation gestalt of this invention is explained. The temperature rise of Resistance R is produced by heat conduction from an external environment, and generation of heat by the drive current I . Then, if an unit or the temperature rise over the drive current change with two or more reference temperature is known beforehand, an OAT can be counted backward and it can harness in control.

[0062] The 2nd operation gestalt of this invention is different in that the calculation points of the temperature which should be presumed to be the 1st operation gestalt of this invention differ. That is, in presuming the

JP-A-2001-280258

temperature T of a drive winding 51, there is nothing, the ambient temperature T_{env} of the hydraulic-drive actuator 20 is presumed, and the control parameter made to correspond to this ambient temperature T_{env} is chosen using this ambient temperature T_{env} .

[0063] Based on drawing 3, the presumed approach of the ambient temperature T_{env} of this hydraulic-drive actuator 20 is explained. The temperature T of a drive winding 51 is expressed as function $T=T(I, T_{env})$ of the drive current I of a drive winding 51, and ambient temperature T_{env} . A two-dimensional table or an approximation function as shown in drawing 3 from the measurement to which Current I is changed by ambient-temperature T_{env} immobilization, and the measurement to which ambient temperature T_{env} is changed by current I immobilization is obtained.

[0064] Next, the temperature T of a drive winding 51 is first computed based on several 3, and ambient temperature T_{env} is counted backward from this calculation result and Current I . And the control law equivalent to the field which corresponds like the 1st operation gestalt of this invention based on this ambient temperature T_{env} is searched for.

[0065] In addition, correspondence of ambient temperature T_{env} and a control law asks for the optimal correspondence relation in the experiment etc. beforehand like the 1st operation gestalt of this invention, and saves the data of the result. According to the control law searched for, the control parameter (the integral gain K_i , rate-gain K_d , proportional gain K_p , the filter constant F) of a controller 60 is changed like the 1st operation gestalt of this invention.

[0066] Thus, it replaces with the temperature T of a drive winding 51, and the ambient temperature T_{env} of the hydraulic-drive actuator 20 is presumed, and a much more good control parameter can be chosen by using the temperature in the circumference of a path of the oil which is the easiest to be influenced by the temperature change.

[0067] in addition, each operation gestalt of this invention -- a refrigeration system -- not being concerned -- electromagnetism -- it is applicable to the machine at large into which the actuator of a drive mold is built.

[0068] [Effect of the Invention] Since it constituted based on the temperature of the drive winding calculated with the drive winding temperature operation means according to this invention so that a control parameter might be chosen from a control parameter and drive winding temperature relational data as explained above, an un-**** frozen system control station is realizable for a temperature change. Moreover, this control is excellent in stability and a fast response.

[Translation done.]

* NOTICES *

JPO and NCIP are not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.**** shows the word which can not be translated.
3. In the drawings, any words are not translated.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] The block diagram of the 1st operation gestalt of this invention

[Drawing 2] Drawing showing temperature T and the relation of a control law

[Drawing 3] Drawing explaining the presumed approach of the ambient temperature of a hydraulic-drive actuator

[Drawing 4] The sectional view of a variable-capacity mold gas compressor

[Drawing 5] The A-A view line sectional view in drawing 4

[Drawing 6] The example of 1 configuration of a hydraulic-drive actuator

[Drawing 7] Drawing explaining duty ratio

[Description of Notations]

10 Variable-Capacity Mold Gas Compressor

20 Hydraulic-Drive Actuator
29 Control Strip
41 Bulb
43 Plunger
45 Oil Pressure Control Room
47 Drive Shaft
48 Notching
49 Pin
51 Drive Winding
53, 55 springs
60 Controller
61 Vehicle Room
63 Air Temperature Sensor
65 Deflection Calculation Machine
67 PID-Control Section
69 Low Pass Filter
71 Saturation Unit
73 Drive Winding Temperature Operation Part
75 Amplifier

[Translation done.]

(19) 日本国特許庁 (J P)

(12) 公開特許公報 (A)

(11)特許出願公開番号
特開2001-280258
(P2001-280258A)

(43)公開日 平成13年10月10日(2001.10.10)

(51) Int.Cl. 識別記号
 F 04 B 49/06 341
 F 25 B 1/00 371

F I テーマコード(参考)
F04B 49/06 341E 3H045
F25B 1/00 371M

審査請求 未請求 請求項の数4 OL (全 8 頁)

(21)出願番号 特願2000-99656(P2000-99656)
(22)出願日 平成12年3月31日(2000.3.31)

(71) 出願人 000002325
セイコーワンスツルメント株式会社
千葉県千葉市美浜区中瀬1丁目8番地

(72) 発明者 島田 明
千葉県習志野市屋敷4丁目3番1号 セイ
コー精機株式会社内

(74) 代理人 100105201
弁理士 椎名 正利

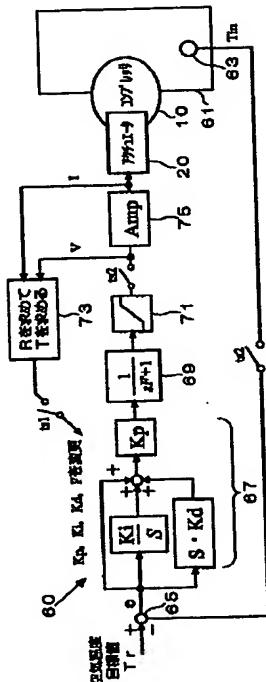
F ターム(参考) 3H045 AA05 AA09 AA12 AA27 BA19
BA28 CA21 CA24 CA29 DA05
DA48 EA38

(54) 【発明の名称】 冷凍システム制御装置及び方法

(57)【要約】

【課題】 温度変動によっても制御系が安定し、速応性に優れた冷凍システム制御装置及び方法を提供する。

【解決手段】 バルブ41を駆動する駆動巻線51は、油圧駆動アクチュエータ20に一体型であることが多く、駆動巻線51の抵抗値Rは温度Tの上昇に伴って増加する。そのため、駆動電圧Vと電流Iを検出できれば、等価電気回路モデルを基に抵抗値Rは算出でき、抵抗値Rを基に温度Tを推定することができる。そこで、密度ρと粘性摩擦係数cとを温度の関数として予めモデル化しておけば、各推定値に対応した制御が可能になる。



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 駆動巻線に流す電流量を可変することで容量可変が行える可変容量型気体圧縮機と、該可変容量型気体圧縮機により冷却された室内の空気温度を検出する温度検出手段と、該温度検出手段で検出された空気温度を温度目標値と比較し偏差を出力する偏差算出手段と、該偏差算出手段より出力された偏差を基に制御量を演算し、かつ該制御量を電気信号として前記駆動巻線に outputする制御手段と、該制御手段から出力された前記電気信号の電圧を検出する電圧検出手段と、前記駆動巻線を流れる電流量を検出する電流検出手段と、該電流検出手段で検出した電流量及び前記電圧検出手段で検出した電圧を基に前記駆動巻線の温度を演算する駆動巻線温度演算手段と、前記制御手段の制御パラメータと前記駆動巻線の温度との関係を予め取得し、該駆動巻線の温度に適した前記制御パラメータの関係をデータ化した制御パラメータ・駆動巻線温度関係データと、該制御パラメータ・駆動巻線温度関係データが保存される保存手段と、前記駆動巻線温度演算手段で演算された前記駆動巻線の温度を基に前記保存手段に保存された制御パラメータ・駆動巻線温度関係データから前記制御パラメータを選択する制御パラメータ選択手段と、前記制御パラメータを前記制御パラメータ選択手段で選択された値に変更する制御パラメータ変更手段とを備えたことを特徴とする冷凍システム制御装置。

【請求項2】 駆動巻線に流す電流量を可変することで容量可変が行える可変容量型気体圧縮機と、該可変容量型気体圧縮機により冷却された室内の空気温度を検出する温度検出手段と、該温度検出手段で検出された空気温度を温度目標値と比較し偏差を出力する偏差算出手段と、該偏差算出手段より出力された偏差を基に制御量を演算し、かつ該制御量を電気信号として前記駆動巻線に outputする制御手段と、該制御手段から出力された前記電気信号の電圧を検出する電圧検出手段と、前記駆動巻線を流れる電流量を検出する電流検出手段と、該電流検出手段で検出した電流量及び前記電圧検出手段で検出した電圧を基に前記駆動巻線の温度を演算する駆動巻線温度演算手段と、前記駆動巻線の温度、前記電流量及び前記可変容量型気体圧縮機の周囲温度の関係を予め取得し、該関係が保存されたテーブルと、前記制御手段の制御パラメータと前記可変容量型気体圧縮機の周囲温度との関係を予め取得し、該可変容量型気体圧縮機の周囲温度と該周囲温度に適した前記制御パラメータの関係をデータ化し、保存した制御パラメータ・可変容量型気体圧縮機周囲温度関係データと、前記電流検出手段で検出した電流量及び前記駆動巻線温度演算手段で演算された前記駆動巻線の温度から前記可変容量型気体圧縮機の周囲温度を演算する可変容量型気体圧縮機周囲温度演算手段と、該可変容量型気体圧縮機周囲温度演算手段で演算された前記可変容量型気体圧縮機の周囲温度に基づき前記制御

ている。シリンダ3内にはロータ9が回転可能に配設されている。

【0003】ロータ9は回転軸11に貫通固定されている。回転軸11は、エンジンにより回転駆動されるようになっている。ロータ9の外周には径方向にベーン溝13が形成され、ベーン溝13にはベーン15が摺動可能に装着されている。そして、ベーン15は、ロータ9の回転時には遠心力とベーン溝13底部の油圧によりシリンダ3の内壁に付勢される。

【0004】シリンダ3内は、ロータ9、ベーン15、15···により複数の小室に仕切られている。これらの小室は圧縮室17、17···と称され、ロータ9の回転により容積の大小変化を繰り返す。

【0005】そして、このように、ロータ9が回転して圧縮室17、17···の容積が変化すると、その容積変化により吸入口1より低圧冷媒ガスを吸気し圧縮する。シリンダ3及びリアサイドブロック7の周端部にはケース19が固定され、このケース19の内部には、吐出室21が形成されている。

【0006】圧縮室17で圧縮された高圧冷媒ガスは、吐出ポート23、吐出弁25を介して吐出室21に送られる。そして、冷媒ガスは吐出室21から吐出口27を経て図示しない凝縮器へと送られる。

【0007】この可変容量型気体圧縮機10は油圧駆動アクチュエータ20を備えている。油圧駆動アクチュエータ20は、車室内温度T₁により冷媒ガスの吐出容量を可変調節可能なようになっている。油圧駆動アクチュエータ20の一構成例を図6に示す。

【0008】図6において、バルブ41はプランジャ43により移動されるようになっている。バルブ41は油圧制御室45に貫通され、その移動量の変化により油圧制御室45内の容積を可変可能なようになっている。

【0009】油圧制御室45の右端部には駆動シャフト47が移動自在に内蔵されている。駆動シャフト47の所定位置には切欠48が設けられ、この切欠48には駆動自在にピン49が通されている。バルブ41の開閉により、油圧制御室45には高圧の油が供給される。

【0010】そして、この油は駆動シャフト47の周囲の隙間を漏れることで低圧となり、図中右方より排出される。ここに、油圧制御室45内は中圧圧力となり、この圧力は、主にバルブ41の開閉によって生じる油の流入量Q1と駆動シャフト47の周囲の隙間から出て行く油流量Q2の差から決定される。

【0011】プランジャ43は、駆動巻線51に電流が流されることで発生した電磁力により吸引され右方に移動される。プランジャ43の左端にはバネ53が配設され、駆動巻線51の電磁力に抗してプランジャ43を左方に引いている。また、駆動シャフト47の右端にはバネ55が配設され、駆動シャフト47を左方に押している。

【0012】制御板29は、フロントヘッド5内にシリンダ3の側部に面するように配設されている。制御板29には切り欠き29aが2か所に施されている。この切り欠き29aは、シリンダ3の内部と吸入口1に通じる吸入室31間を連通させる。一方、制御板29の切り欠きの無い部分、シリンダ3の内壁及びベーン15により閉鎖された空間には圧縮室17が形成される。

【0013】制御板29を右回転させれば切り欠き29aが右方向に回転されたことにより、圧縮室17が形成される位置も右側に移動し、このときの圧縮室17の容量も小さくなる。このように、制御板29を回動させることで、吐出容量を調節可能である。

【0014】ピン49の一端は、制御板29に固定され、制御板29の回動は、ピン49を介して駆動シャフト47により行われる。バルブ41を開度調節することで油圧制御室45に吐出室21より油を注入し、このときの油圧により駆動シャフト47を直進運動させる。

【0015】そして、この直進運動をピン49を介して回転運動に変換して、制御板29を回動させる。油の注入量は、バルブ41の開度を変更することで変えることが可能である。この開度の変更は、図7に示すデューティー比を変えることで行っている。このデューティー比は電圧信号（平均電圧V）として駆動巻線51に印加される。

【0016】デューティ比は、駆動回路の最大電圧を100%とした場合の、平均出力電圧に相当する信号で0~100%の値を取る。デューティ比は、用いる駆動回路がPWMインバータ回路の場合は、スイッチングのオン時間/周期の比と一致し、平均出力電圧を指示することになり、駆動回路にリニア増幅回路を用いている場合は、瞬時出力電圧/最大出力電圧の比と一致し、結果的に駆動回路は瞬時出力電圧を出力する。ここでは、両者と共に同じ機能に当るため、共に括して、平均電圧Vと呼ぶ。

【0017】制御板29は、油圧制御室45内の制御圧力P_cと吸入室31内の圧力P_sの差圧に従いバネ55による弾性力との均衡のもとに回動される。ここに、バルブ41を流れる油の流量Qは（係数c）×（開口面積S）× $\sqrt{(2 \times \text{圧力差 } dP / \text{油密度 } \rho)}$ で決定される。

【0018】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】しかしながら、油密度ρは温度依存性が高い。また、駆動シャフト47の粘性摩擦係数cも油の温度に大きく依存する。かかる場合に、油圧駆動アクチュエータ20の動特性は大きく変動する。

【0019】一方、油圧駆動アクチュエータ20には、必ずしも温度センサを設けたり、駆動シャフト47の位置または速度を検出するセンサを設けることができない場合がある。このような場合に、油圧駆動アクチュエータ20により駆動されるシステムは制御性能が安定せ

5

ず、時には不安定になることが有り得る。

【0020】本発明はこのような従来の課題に鑑みてなされたもので、温度変動によっても制御系が安定し、速応性に優れた冷凍システム制御装置及び方法を提供することを目的とする。

【0021】

【課題を解決するための手段】このため本発明は、駆動卷線に流す電流を可変することで容量可変が行える可変容量型気体圧縮機と、該可変容量型気体圧縮機により冷却された室内的空気温度を検出する温度検出手段と、該温度検出手段で検出された空気温度を温度目標値と比較し偏差を出力する偏差算出手段と、該偏差算出手段より出力された偏差を基に制御量を演算し、かつ該制御量を電気信号として前記駆動卷線に出力する制御手段と、該制御手段から出力された前記電気信号の電圧を検出する電圧検出手段と、前記駆動卷線を流れる電流を検出する電流検出手段と、該電流検出手段で検出した電流量及び前記電圧検出手段で検出した電圧を基に前記駆動卷線の温度を演算する駆動卷線温度演算手段と、前記制御手段の制御パラメータと前記駆動卷線の温度との関係を予め取得し、該駆動卷線の温度に適した前記制御パラメータの関係をデータ化した制御パラメータ・駆動卷線温度関係データと、該制御パラメータ・駆動卷線温度関係データが保存される保存手段と、前記駆動卷線温度演算手段で演算された前記駆動卷線の温度を基に前記保存手段に保存された制御パラメータ・駆動卷線温度関係データから前記制御パラメータを選択する制御パラメータ選択手段と、前記制御パラメータを前記制御パラメータ選択手段で選択された値に変更する制御パラメータ変更手段とを備えて構成した。

【0022】可変容量型気体圧縮機は、駆動卷線に流す電流を可変することで容量可変が行える。温度検出手段では、可変容量型気体圧縮機により冷却された室内的空気温度を検出可能である。偏差算出手段では、温度検出手段で検出された空気温度を温度目標値と比較し偏差を出力する。

【0023】制御手段では、偏差算出手段より出力された偏差を基に制御量を演算し、かつこの制御量を電気信号として駆動卷線に出力する。電圧検出手段では、制御手段から出力された電気信号の電圧を検出する。一方、電流検出手段では、駆動卷線を流れる電流量を検出する。

【0024】駆動卷線温度演算手段では、電流検出手段で検出した電流量及び電圧検出手段で検出した電圧を基に駆動卷線の温度を演算する。この際の温度計算は、抵抗値の温度依存式に基づいて処理する。そして、制御手段の制御パラメータと駆動卷線の温度との関係を予め取得し、この駆動卷線の温度に適した制御パラメータの関係をデータ化した制御パラメータ・駆動卷線温度関係データを作成する。

10

20

30

30

30

40

50

【0025】駆動卷線の温度が上昇することにより、油の温度も上昇する。このとき、油密度 ρ や粘性摩擦係数 c が変動し、可変容量型気体圧縮機の容量可変は精度良く行われなくなる。

【0026】このため、駆動卷線の温度毎に最適な制御パラメータを対応付けしてデータ化しておくこととする。駆動卷線の温度毎とは、温度範囲を段階的に区切り、各段階毎に対応付けをしてもよいし、また連続的に各パラメータと対応付けしてもよい。この制御パラメータ・駆動卷線温度関係データは保存手段に保存する。

【0027】制御パラメータ選択手段では、駆動卷線温度演算手段で演算された駆動卷線の温度を基に、保存手段に保存された制御パラメータ・駆動卷線温度関係データから制御パラメータを選択する。制御パラメータ変更手段では、制御パラメータを制御パラメータ選択手段で選択された値に変更する。

【0028】以上により、特別なセンサを付加することなく駆動卷線温度を推定し、この推定温度情報に基づいて制御系の制御パラメータを変更することにより、温度変化に不感な冷凍システム制御装置を実現可能である。このため、この制御は安定性と速応性に優れる。

【0029】また、本発明は、駆動卷線に流す電流を可変することで容量可変が行える可変容量型気体圧縮機と、該可変容量型気体圧縮機により冷却された室内的空気温度を検出する温度検出手段と、該温度検出手段で検出された空気温度を温度目標値と比較し偏差を出力する偏差算出手段と、該偏差算出手段より出力された偏差を基に制御量を演算し、かつ該制御量を電気信号として前記駆動卷線に出力する制御手段と、該制御手段から出力された前記電気信号の電圧を検出する電圧検出手段と、前記駆動卷線を流れる電流量を検出する電流検出手段と、該電流検出手段で検出した電流量及び前記電圧検出手段で検出した電圧を基に前記駆動卷線の温度を演算する駆動卷線温度演算手段と、前記駆動卷線の温度、前記電流量及び前記可変容量型気体圧縮機の周囲温度の関係を予め取得し、該関係が保存されたテーブルと、前記制御手段の制御パラメータと前記可変容量型気体圧縮機の周囲温度との関係を予め取得し、該可変容量型気体圧縮機の周囲温度と該周囲温度に適した前記制御パラメータの関係をデータ化し、保存した制御パラメータ・可変容量型気体圧縮機周囲温度関係データと、前記電流検出手段で検出した電流量及び前記駆動卷線温度演算手段で演算された前記駆動卷線の温度から前記可変容量型気体圧縮機の周囲温度を演算する可変容量型気体圧縮機周囲温度演算手段と、該可変容量型気体圧縮機周囲温度演算手段で演算された前記可変容量型気体圧縮機の周囲温度に基づき前記制御パラメータ・可変容量型気体圧縮機周囲温度関係データから前記制御パラメータを選択する制御パラメータ選択手段と、前記制御パラメータを前記制御パラメータ選択手段で選択された値に変更する制御パラ

メータ変更手段とを備えて構成した。

【0030】駆動巻線温度演算手段では、電流検出手手段で検出した電流量及び電圧検出手手段で検出した電圧を基に駆動巻線の温度を演算する。そして、駆動巻線の温度、電流量及び可変容量型気体圧縮機の周囲温度の関係を予め取得し、この関係をテーブルとして保存する。

【0031】また、制御手段の制御パラメータと可変容量型気体圧縮機の周囲温度との関係を予め取得し、この可変容量型気体圧縮機の周囲温度とこの周囲温度に適した制御パラメータの関係をデータ化し、制御パラメータ・可変容量型気体圧縮機周囲温度関係データとして保存する。

【0032】可変容量型気体圧縮機周囲温度演算手段では、電流検出手手段で検出した電流量及び駆動巻線温度演算手段で演算された駆動巻線の温度から可変容量型気体圧縮機の周囲温度を演算する。

【0033】制御パラメータ選択手段では、可変容量型気体圧縮機周囲温度演算手段で演算された可変容量型気体圧縮機の周囲温度に基づき、制御パラメータ・可変容量型気体圧縮機周囲温度関係データから制御パラメータを選択する。

【0034】即ち、請求項1とは異なり、駆動巻線の温度では無く、可変容量型気体圧縮機の周囲温度を用いて、この周囲温度に対応させた制御パラメータを選択するようとする。

【0035】のことにより、温度変化による影響を最も受けやすい油分の通路周辺における温度を用いて一層良好な制御パラメータを選択出来る。

【0036】更に、本発明は、前記温度検出手手段における温度検出、前記偏差算出手手段による偏差の算出、前記制御手段による制御量の演算及び該制御量の前記駆動巻線への出力は第1の周期で更新され、前記電圧検出手手段における電圧検出、前記電流検出手手段における電流検出、前記駆動巻線温度演算手段による前記駆動巻線の温度演算、前記制御パラメータ選択手段による前記制御パラメータの選択、前記制御パラメータ変更手段によるパラメータ値の変更及び／又は前記可変容量型気体圧縮機周囲温度演算手段による前記可変容量型気体圧縮機の周囲温度演算は第2の周期で更新されることを特徴とする。

【0037】第1の周期と第2の周期は同期させてもよいが、異ならせててもよい。同期させた場合には制御が簡単になり、異ならせた場合には、例えば演算時間の空きを利用する等により効率良い制御が行える。

【0038】更に、本発明は冷凍システムの制御方法であって、駆動巻線に流す電流量を可変することで容量可変が行える可変容量型気体圧縮機を用いた冷凍システムにおいて、該可変容量型気体圧縮機により冷却された室内的空気温度を温度検出手手段により検出し、該温度検出手手段で検出した空気温度を温度目標値と比較し偏差を出

力し、該偏差を基に制御手段により制御量を演算し、かつ該制御量を電気信号として前記駆動巻線に出力し、該電気信号の電圧を電圧検出手手段により検出し、前記駆動巻線を流れる電流量を電流検出手手段により検出し、該電流検出手手段で検出した電流量及び前記電圧検出手手段で検出した電圧を基に前記駆動巻線の温度を演算し、前記制御手段の制御パラメータと前記駆動巻線の温度との関係を予め取得し、該駆動巻線の温度に適した前記制御パラメータの関係をデータ化し、該データを保存しておき、前記駆動巻線の温度を基に前記保存されているデータから前記制御パラメータを選択し、前記制御パラメータを選択された値に変更することを特徴とする。

【0039】

【発明の実施の形態】以下、本発明の第1の実施形態について説明する。図1に、本発明の第1実施形態の構成図を示す。尚、図4～図7と同一要素のものについては同一符号を付して説明は省略する。

【0040】図1において、可変容量型気体圧縮機10は、自動車の車室61内の温度 T_{10} を制御するのに配設されている。温度 T_{10} は空気温度センサ63により検出されるようになっている。この検出された温度 T_{10} は、偏差算出器65により目標温度 T_{10} と比較され、偏差 e が outputされるようになっている。

【0041】この偏差 e は、制御器60に入力されるようになっている。制御器60は、PID制御部67、ローパスフィルタ69及び飽和要素71で構成されている。PID制御部67は、積分ゲイン K_{10} 、微分ゲイン K_d 、比例ゲイン K_p の制御パラメータを有している。

【0042】また、ローパスフィルタ69はフィルタ定数 F を有している。飽和要素71より出力された信号はデューティー比であり、この平均電圧 V が駆動巻線温度演算部73に入力されるようになっている。

【0043】デューティー比はアンプ75により増幅され、駆動巻線51に出力されるようになっている。アンプ75の出力からは、駆動巻線51に流れる電流が検出され、駆動巻線温度演算部73に入力されるようになっている。

【0044】駆動巻線温度演算部73では、駆動巻線51の温度が演算され、この温度に適した制御器60の制御パラメータ K_{10} 、 K_d 、 K_p 、 F が選択されるようになっている。そして、選択された結果により、制御器60の制御パラメータが変更されるようになっている。

【0045】次に、本発明の第1実施形態の動作を説明する。バルブ41を駆動する駆動巻線51は、油圧駆動アクチュエータ20に一体型であることが多く、駆動巻線51の抵抗値 R は温度 T の上昇に伴って増加する。そのため、駆動電圧 V と電流 I を検出できれば、等価電気回路モデルを基に抵抗値 R は算出でき、抵抗値 R を基に温度 T を推定することができる。そこで、密度 ρ と粘性摩擦係数 c とを温度の関数として予めモデル化しておけ

9

ば、各推定値に対応した制御が可能になる。

【0046】以下、詳細を説明する。PWM制御等のスイッチング回路によって駆動電圧を得ている場合はその平均電圧値Vを算出する。デューティー比の平均電圧Vは、電源電圧（例えば12ボルト）×デューティー比/100[%]で求められる。駆動巻線51の平均電圧Vは、駆動巻線51に流れる電流Iと数1の関係にある。

【0047】

【数1】 $V = R_I + L dI/dt + K_v V_i$

【0048】ここに、Rは駆動巻線51の巻線抵抗、Lは自己誘導インダクタンス、K_vはブランジャー43の移動速度に伴い生ずる誘起電圧定数、V_iは誘起電圧である。

【0049】いま、電流変化が電気的時定数 $t_e = L/R$ に比して遅い場合及び誘起電圧定数K_vが小さいか、ブランジャー43の移動速度が小さい場合には、数1の第2項、第3項を省略出来、駆動巻線51の平均電圧Vは、駆動巻線51に流れる電流Iと $V = R_I$ の関係になる。一方、巻線抵抗Rは温度Tと数2の関係がある。

【0050】

【数2】 $R = R_0 (1 + \alpha T)$

【0051】ここに、R₀は基準値（低温）、 α は正の係数、Tは「温度-基準温度」である。これより、温度Tは、数3のように求められる。

【0052】

【数3】

$$T = (R/R_0 - 1)/\alpha$$

$$= (V/(I \cdot R_0) - 1)/\alpha$$

【0053】これを一定時間t₁毎に繰り返すことでもT値は更新される。このことにより、バルブ41自体が取り付けられている可変容量型気体圧縮機10の温度Tがわかり、可変容量型気体圧縮機10の熱交換効率が推定できる。

【0054】図2に示すように、温度Tは温度範囲毎にn個の領域に分割されている。そして、この各温度領域に対する制御則1、制御則2、…、制御則nを用意する。各制御則は、各温度範囲毎に異なる油密度ρや粘性摩擦係数cの影響を最小限に抑えられる制御となるよう実験的に求め算出しておき、その最適な対応関係をコンピュータに保存しておく。

【0055】そして、一定時間毎に数3を用いて温度Tを求め、対応する領域に相当する制御則を求める。求められた制御則に応じ、制御器60の制御パラメータ（積分ゲインK_i、微分ゲインK_d、比例ゲインK_p、フィルタ定数F）を変更する。その後、この制御則を実施する。温度領域が隣の領域に変化したら、制御則も切替える。

【0056】可変容量型気体圧縮機10は冷凍システムの核となる要素の一つであるため、可変容量型気体圧縮機10の温度Tも冷凍システムの動作に影響する。この

ために、算出温度Tをシステムの状態推定に用いることができ、その結果、高効率な冷凍システム動作が可能になる。

【0057】以上により、バルブ41の動作が温度変動によらず安定化する。特別なセンサを附加することなく駆動巻線51の温度を推定し、この推定温度情報に基づいて制御器60の制御パラメータを変更することにより、温度変化に不感な自動車の車室内制御を行うことが出来る。この制御は安定性と速応性に優れる。

【0058】また、本発明の第1実施形態では、温度Tは温度範囲毎にn個の領域に分割されているとして説明したが、nを無限とし、連続関数として温度Tと制御則を関連付けることも可能である。

【0059】即ち、制御則を温度を伴う関数として求め、変化させる。例えば、PID制御則の場合、 $u = K_p * (e) + K_i * \text{積分}(e) + K_d * \text{微分}(e)$ がしばしば利用されるが、積分ゲインK_i、微分ゲインK_d、比例ゲインK_pをTの関数として逐次更新させる。

【0060】なお、本発明の第1実施形態の構成はコンピュータシステムにより実現可能である。この際、温度Tの更新周期t₁と制御演算周期t₂は同じでも異なっても良い。

【0061】次に、本発明の第2実施形態について説明する。抵抗Rの温度上昇は外部環境からの熱伝導と駆動電流Iによる発熱によって生じる。そこで、単数または複数の基準温度での駆動電流変化に対する温度上昇が求めわかれれば、外気温度を逆算でき、制御に活かせる。

【0062】本発明の第2実施形態は、本発明の第1実施形態と推定すべき温度の算出地点が異なる点で相違する。即ち、駆動巻線51の温度Tを推定するのではなく、油圧駆動アクチュエータ20の周囲温度T₂₀を推定し、この周囲温度T₂₀を用いて、この周囲温度T₂₀に対応させた制御パラメータを選択するようにする。

【0063】図3に基づき、この油圧駆動アクチュエータ20の周囲温度T₂₀の推定方法を説明する。駆動巻線51の温度Tは、駆動巻線51の駆動電流Iと周囲温度T₂₀の関数 $T = T(I, T_{20})$ と表わされる。周囲温度T₂₀固定で電流Iを変化させる測定と、電流I固定で周囲温度T₂₀を変化させる測定から図3に示すような2次元テーブル又は近似関数を得る。

【0064】次に、駆動巻線51の温度Tをまず数3に基づき算出し、この算出結果と電流Iから周囲温度T₂₀を逆算する。そして、この周囲温度T₂₀を基に本発明の第1実施形態と同様に、対応する領域に相当する制御則を求める。

【0065】なお、周囲温度T₂₀と制御則の対応は本発明の第1実施形態と同様に求め最適な対応関係を実

11

験等で求めておき、その結果のデータを保存しておくようする。求められた制御則に応じ、制御器60の制御パラメータ（積分ゲイン K_i 、微分ゲイン K_d 、比例ゲイン K_p 、フィルタ定数 F ）を本発明の第1実施形態と同様に変更する。

【0066】このように、駆動巻線51の温度 T に代えて油圧駆動アクチュエータ20の周囲温度 T_{wv} を推定し、用いることで、温度変化による影響を最も受けやすい油分の通路周辺における温度を用いて一層良好な制御パラメータを選択出来る。

【0067】なお、本発明の各実施形態は、冷凍システムに関わらず、電磁駆動型のアクチュエータが組み込まれている機械全般に適用可能である。

【0068】
【発明の効果】以上説明したように本発明によれば、駆動巻線温度演算手段で演算された駆動巻線の温度を基に、制御パラメータ・駆動巻線温度関係データから制御パラメータを選択するように構成したので、温度変化に不感な冷凍システム制御装置を実現可能である。また、この制御は安定性と速応性に優れる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】 本発明の第1実施形態の構成図

【図2】 温度 T と制御則の関係を示す図

【図3】 油圧駆動アクチュエータの周囲温度の推定方法を説明する図

* 【図4】 可変容量型気体圧縮機の断面図

【図5】 図4中のA-A矢視線断面図

【図6】 油圧駆動アクチュエータの一構成例

【図7】 デューティー比を説明する図

【符号の説明】

10 可変容量型気体圧縮機

20 油圧駆動アクチュエータ

29 制御板

41 パルプ

10 43 ブランジャー

45 油圧制御室

47 駆動シャフト

48 切欠

49 ピン

51 駆動巻線

53, 55 バネ

60 制御器

61 車室

63 空気温度センサ

20 65 偏差算出器

67 P I D制御部

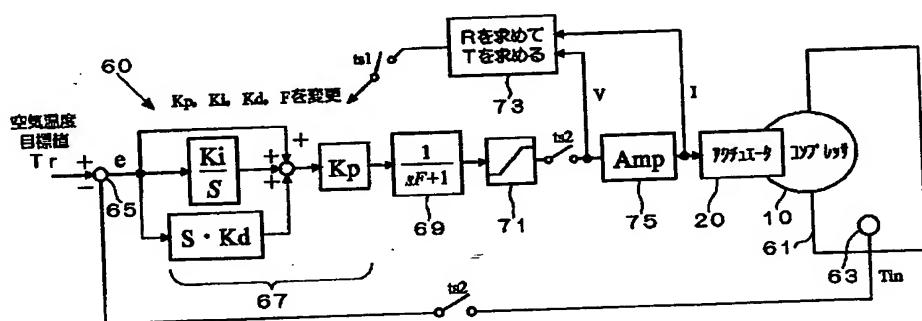
69 ローパスフィルタ

71 飽和要素

73 駆動巻線温度演算部

* 75 アンプ

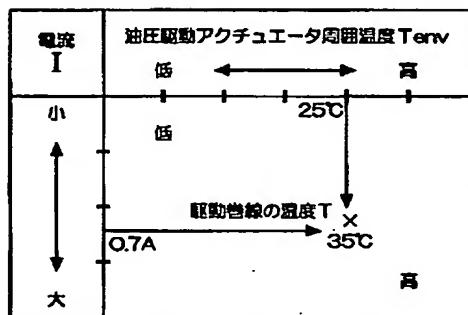
【図1】



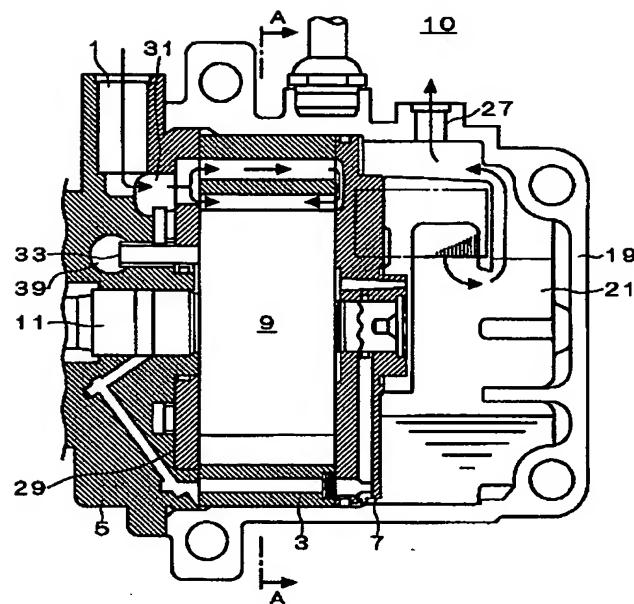
【図2】

T	K _i	K _p	K _d	F
T1	*,*	*,*	*,*	*,*
T2	*,*	*,*	*,*	*,*
T3	*,*	*,*	*,*	*,*

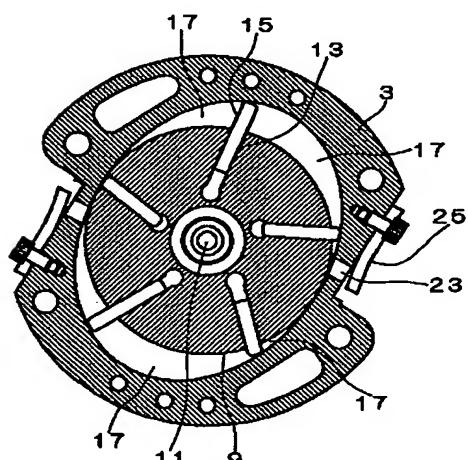
【図3】



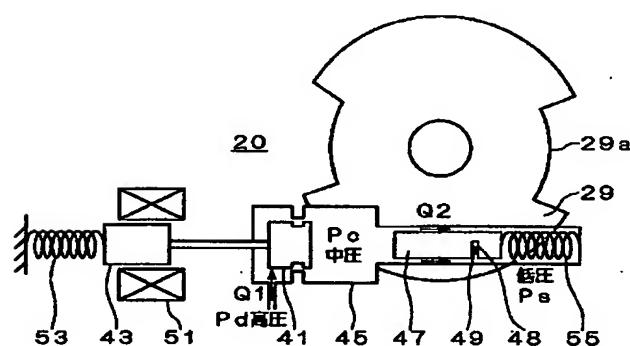
【図4】



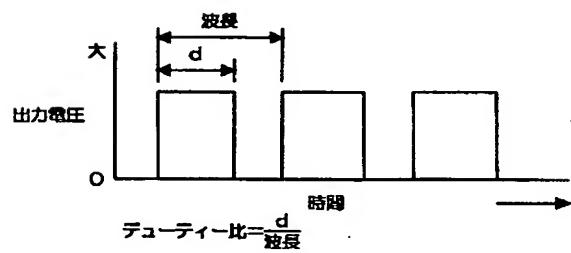
【図5】



【図6】



【図7】



BEST AVAILABLE COPY